

At Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1798.

[No 1901.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, by
JAMES PERRY,
For Cash or short Credit,
BROWN Sugar of an excellent
Quality, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,
Havanna White Dito, of the first
Quality,
Good retailing Molasses, by the Hog-
head or Barrel,
And Honey, by the Barrel or Gallon.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the Subscriber, on
the first Day of September inst.,
a Negro Man named **CUDGO**, about
5 Feet 5 Inches high, a black, stout,
well made, smart, active Fellow, about
20 Years old; carried away with him,
a mixed light colour'd Broadcloth Coat,
1 red speckled Jacket, 1 strip'd Flannel
Jacket, 2 Pair of Trowsers, 1 Pair
of Shoes, a round Hat almost new, and
sundry other Articles, which he stole
and carried off. All Persons are here-
by forbid harbouring or employing said
Runaway; and all Masters of Vessels
are forbid carrying him off on Penalty
of the Law.

ROWLAND BROWN.
South Kingston, Sept. 8, 1798.

FOR SALE,
ABRIGHT bay **GELDING**,
6 Years old, gentle and free from
Ticks, pleasant to ride, goes well in
a Chaise, and would also suit a Lady—
to be sold on reasonable Terms—Apply
at Mr. HORSEFIELD'S, Thurman, in
Thames-street.
16th September.

Robert Lawton
Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has just received,
and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-
street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S a
large and complete Assortment of **D R Y**
G O O D S suitable for the approaching
Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-
cloths, and Calicoes; a great Variety
of Fancy Vesting; Corings; Blazes; Flannels;
Elstucks and Prints; Calicoes and
Chinases; Satins; Modes; Lingerie;
Tiffanies, &c. &c.
Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common
HATS; Gentlemen's, Yeomen and Crown
Ditto; low priced Men's and Boys' Dito
with a Variety of other Articles.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boiled and
unboiled, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
Quantity,
Savannah Brown, Do. Do.
Whiting, Do. Do.
Sine Yellow, Spruce Do.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Do.
Leather, White Vitriol, Painter's Buffs,
Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
for Vessels, Ropes, Tar, &c. &c.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil,
or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House,
Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
with Directions given therewith.
Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window
Glass—and Putty.

To the INHABITANTS of NEWPORT.
WHEREAS distressing and mortal
Sickness now takes place in a
number of the cities and towns of the
United States, to an unusual extent,
and with an extraordinary and alarm-
ing degree of malignity; which is an
awful manifestation of the just displea-
sure of God for our sins:—And
though we in this town have hitherto,
in a great measure, been saved from
this evil, by the sovereign mercy of
God, yet we certainly deserve to be
 chastised and destroyed by this and
other calamities, with which we are
threatened, and which can be averted
only by the pleading hand of a mer-
ciful God and Saviour: And whereas
we are also afflicted with a drought,
which tends to aggravate and prolong
the calamity of sickness: Therefore, the
ministers of the gospel, with others,
have thought that there is a special call
in Divine Providence to the inhabitants
of this town to humble ourselves under
the awful hand of God by Fasting and
Prayer, to confess our sins and seek his
pardon, through the exalted Redeemer,
and his gracious intercession in putting
a stop to the spreading pestilence, and
still protecting us from this sore judg-
ment; and that he would give needed
showers of rain, and crown this year
with his goodness.

They therefore agree to propose to
the Christian Churches and Religious
Congregations in the Town, and to all
the Inhabitants, to unite in public Fast-
ing and Prayer on Thursday the twen-
tieth day of this month, the public ex-
ercises to be attended as usual on the
Sabbath, or as each Society shall think
best; hoping that all will be properly
impressed with the reasonableness and
importance of this duty, and persuaded
seriously to attend it, and humbly seek
God to avert all impending judgments;
revive true religion among us, and
mercifully lengthen out our tranquility.
Newport, Sept. 14, 1798.

From the Gazette of the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 31st,
1798.

Mr. FENNO,
By the direction of the Secretary
of State, I enclose you a copy of an Act of the
Parliament of Great-Britain, relative to appeals
in prize causes, and request you to job it in the
same, for the information of those concerned.
Your obedient servant,
JACOB WAGNER.

AN ACT
For declaring the validity of two Orders in
Council, dated the 6th day of August, one thou-
sand seven hundred and ninety-four, and the
thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-eight; and for enlarging
the time of appealing in prize causes; and for
permitting appeals to be prosecuted after such
time shall have elapsed in such special cases
as his Majesty, by any Order in Council, shall
authorize.

[7th May, 1798.]
WHEREAS an order was made on
the 6th day of August, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-four, by his Majesty
in Council, in the words or to the effect fol-
lowing; that is to say, "Whereas in many of
his Majesty's Vice Admiralty Courts in the
West-Indies, sentences of condemnation have
been pronounced against ships and goods belong-
ing to the subjects of the United States of America;—
And whereas, from ignorance of the rules re-
specting the times for appealing, or from in-
ability to find the security required, or from
either just and reasonable impediments, the
claimants have been prevented from duly enter-
ing, and prosecuting their Appeals from the
said sentences; And whereas, it hath been re-
presented to his Majesty, on their behalf, that
they are desirous of entering and prosecuting
the same, his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by

and with the advice of his Privy Council, to
order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said
parties shall be admitted to their respective
Appeals, notwithstanding the ordinary times for
entering and prosecuting the same may be elap-
sed, provided the same are entered and prose-
cuted within a reasonable time, to be approved
by the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in
prize causes." And whereas, doubts have
been long entertained respecting the validity
of the said order; And whereas, it is expedient
that such doubts should be removed; And
whereas an order was made by his Majesty in
Council, on the thirtieth day of March, one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, de-
claring, that it was his royal intention in the
former order that Appeals, from sentences given
in the Vice Admiralty Court of Bermuda and
the Bahama Islands should be permitted under
the authority thereof, and that parties com-
plaining of sentences given in those Courts
should be entitled to the full benefit of the said
order; His Majesty doth declare and enact, by
this his most excellent Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Lords Spi-
ritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this
present Parliament assembled, and by the au-
thority of the same, that the said orders, and
all proceedings only had or to be had, accord-
ing to and under the authority of the said or-
ders, upon appeals from sentences given in the
Vice Admiralty Courts in the West-Indies, or
in the Bermuda or Bahama Islands shall be,
and be deemed and taken to be, and to have
been respectively legal and valid in the law, to
all intents and purposes; Provided nevertheless,
that in all cases, in which appeals shall have
been permitted under the authority of the said
orders, or that he shall be permitted under
the authority thereof, or of this act, to be re-
spected after the ordinary time or times of ap-
pealing, as in the same were limited by law,
previous to the said orders, he shall be
deemed, and to which or that shall appear to the
Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes,
appointed or to be ap-
pointed, the distribution of the proceeds of the
prize shall be subject to a final order, under the
authority of the said orders, and notice of such
order shall be given to the parties, who shall be
bound to comply with the same, and to be
compelled or compelled, by virtue of the said
orders or of this act, to make any compensation
to the claimants in case the sentences or decrees
of condemnation shall be reversed or varied;
but shall be subject to such orders, in all
such cases respectively, to plead and prove, by
affidavit or otherwise, as shall be allowed by
the Court, such distribution, in case of any
motion, to bring in the proceeds of the prize, or
of any other proceeding, which may be had in
connection therewith, the claimants after such
reversal or variation of such sentence or decrees,
and in any case being to make do as they see
cause, and as effectual as may be.

And whereas, it is to be expected that
the said orders, being the space of
time allowed by the said law, and by the gen-
eral law of nations for that purpose, should
be generally allowed for the prosecution of
Appeals, in all cases of prize causes; not
withstanding the fact that, notwithstanding any
law to the contrary, that it shall and may be
lawful in all cases of prize, where a sentence
or decree has been given, or shall hereafter be
given, to or for all persons interested, who her-
etofore or not in the said instance, and in what-
ever court the sentence or decree has been given
or shall be given, to take out an writ of habeas
corpus, and a writ of certiorari, and a writ of
prohibition, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ
of prohibition, and a writ of mandamus, and a
writ of prohibition, and a writ of mandamus,
and a writ of prohibition, and a writ of man-
damus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
prohibition, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ
of prohibition, and a writ of mandamus, and a
writ of prohibition, and a writ of mandamus,
and a writ of prohibition, and a writ of man-
damus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
prohibition, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a writ
of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and a
writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition, and
a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibition,
and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of prohibi-
tion, and a writ of mandamus, and a writ of
mandamus, and a writ

At Mather Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1798.

[N^o 1901.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, by
JAMES PERRY,
For Cash or short Credit,
BROWN Sugar of an excellent
Quality, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,
Havana White Ditto, of the first
Quality,
Good retailing Molasses, by the Hog-
head or Barrel,
And Honey, by the Barrel or Gallon.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on
the first Day of September last,
a Negro Man named CUDGO, about
5 Feet 5 Inches high, a black, stout,
well made, smart, active Fellow, about
20 Years old; carried away with him,
a mixed light colour'd Broadcloth Coat,
a red speckled Jacket, 1 Strip'd Flan-
nel Jacket, 2 Pair of Trowsers, 1 Pair
of Shoes, a round Hat almost new, and
fundry other Articles, which he stole
and carried off. All Persons are here-
by forbid harbouring or employing said
Runaway; and all Masters of Vessels
are forbid carrying him off on Penalty
of the Law.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingston, Sept. 8, 1798.

FOR SALE,

ABRIGHT bay GELDING,
6 Years old, gentle and free from
Tricks, pleasant to ride, goes well in
a Chaise, and would also suit a Lady—
to be sold on reasonable Terms—Apply
at Mr. HORSEFIELD'S, Tinman, in
Thames-street.
10th September.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has just received,
and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames
street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S, a
large and complete Assortment of DRY
GOODS suitable for the approaching
Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-
cloths, and Calicoes; a great Variety
of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flan-
nels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and
Chinases; Satins; Modes; Lingerie; &c.
Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common
HATS; Gentlemen's, Yeoman and Crown
Ditto; low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto
with a Variety of other Articles.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and
unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
Quantity,

Spanish Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spurge Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigrease,	Prussian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do.	

Leinarge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes,
Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
for Vessels, Robin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil,
or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House,
Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 2 by 6, Window
Glass—and Putty.

To the INHABITANTS of NEWPORT.

WHEREAS distressing and mortal
sickness now takes place in a
number of the cities and towns of the
United States, to an unusual extent,
and with an extraordinary and alarm-
ing degree of malignity; which is an
awful manifestation of the just displea-
sure of God for our sins:—And though we in this town have hitherto,
in a great measure, been saved from
this evil, by the sovereign mercy of
God, yet we certainly deserve to be
chastised and destroyed by this and
other calamities, with which we are
threatened, and which can be averted
only by the protecting hand of a mer-
ciful God and Saviour: And whereas
we are also afflicted with a drought,
which tends to aggravate and prolong
the calamity of sickness: Therefore, the
ministers of the gospel, with others,
have thought that there is a special call
in Divine Providence to the inhabitants
of this town to humble ourselves under
the awful hand of God by Fasting and
Prayer, to confess our sins and seek his
pardon, through the exalted Redeemer,
and his gracious interposition in putting
a stop to the spreading pestilence, and
still protecting us from this sore judg-
ment; and that he would give needed
showers of rain, and crown this year
with his goodness.

They therefore agree to propose to
the Christian Churches and Religious
Congregations in the Town, and to all
the inhabitants, to unite in public Fast-
ing and Prayer on Thursday the twen-
tieth day of this month, the public ex-
ercises to be attended as usual on the
Sabbath, or as each Society shall think
best; hoping that all will be properly
impressed with the reasonableness and
importance of this duty, and persuaded
seriously to attend it, and humbly seek
God to avert all impending judgments;
revive true religion among us, and
mercifully lengthen out our tranquillity.
Newport, Sept. 14, 1798.

From the Gazette of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 30th
1798.

Mr. FERRO,

By the direction of the Secretary
of State, I enclose you a copy of an Act of
the Parliament of Great-Britain, relative to appeals
in prize causes, and request you to publish the
same, for the information of those concerned.

Your obedient servant,

JACOB WAGNER.

AN ACT

For declaring the validity of two Orders in
Council, dated the 6th day of August, one thou-
sand seven hundred and ninety-four, and the
thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-eight; and for enlarging
the time of appealing in prize causes; and for
permitting Appeals to be prosecuted after such
time shall have elapsed in such special causes
as his Majesty, by any Order in Council shall
authorize.

[7th May, 1798.]

WHEREAS an order was made on
the 6th day of August, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-four, by his Majesty
in Council, in the words or to the effect follow-
ing; that is to say, "Whereas in many of
his Majesty's Vice Admiralty Courts in the
West-Indies, sentences of condemnation have
been passed against ships and goods belonging to the
subjects of the United States of America;—
And whereas, from ignorance of the rules re-
specting the times for appealing, or from in-
ability to find the security required, or from
other just and reasonable impediments, the
claimants have been prevented from duly enter-
ing, and prosecuting their Appeals from the
said sentences: And whereas, it hath been re-
presented to his Majesty, on their behalf, that
they are desirous of entering and prosecuting
the same, his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by

and with the advice of his Privy Council, to
order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said
parties shall be admitted to their respective
Appeals, notwithstanding the ordinary time for
entering and prosecuting the same may be elap-
sed, provided the same are entered and pro-
secuted within a reasonable time, to be approved
by the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in
prize causes:—And whereas, doubts have
been lately entertained, respecting the validity
of the said order: And whereas, it is expedient
that such doubts should be removed: And
whereas an order was made by his Majesty in
Council, on the thirtieth day of March, one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, de-
claring, that it was his royal intention in the
former order that Appeals, from sentences given
in the Vice Admiralty Court of Bermuda and
the Bahama Islands should be permitted under
the authority thereof, and that parties com-
plaining of sentences given in those Courts
should be entitled to the full benefit of the said
order: Be it therefore declared and enacted,
by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Lords spi-
ritual and temporal, and Commons, in this
present Parliament assembled, and by the au-
thority of the same, that the said orders, and
all proceedings only had or to be had, accord-
ing to and under the authority of the said or-
ders, upon appeals from sentences given in the
Vice Admiralty Courts in the West-Indies, or
in the Bermuda or Bahama Islands shall be,
and be deemed and taken to be, and to have
been respectively legal and valid in the law, to
all intents and purposes: Provided nevertheless,
that in all cases, in which appeals shall have
been permitted under the authority of the said
orders, or shall hereafter be permitted under
the authority thereof, or of this Act, to be in-
terposed after the ordinary time or times of ap-
pealing, as if the same were established by law,
previous to the said orders, had been or shall be
enacted, and in which it shall appear to the
satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners of Ap-
peals in Prize-causes, appointed or to be ap-
pointed, that a distribution of the proceeds of the
prize in which the appeal relates had been made
before publication of the said former order, and
notice of an intended application for an appeal
under the authority of the same, was duly given
to the captors, the said captors shall not be
compelled or compellable, by virtue of the said
orders or of this Act, to make any compensation
to the claimants in case the sentences or decrees
of condemnation shall be reversed or varied;
but it shall be competent to such captors, in all
such cases respectively, to plead and prove, by
affidavit or otherwise, as shall be allowed by
the Court, such distribution, in bar of any mo-
tion, to bring in the proceeds of the prize, or
of any other proceeding which may be had to
compel them to satisfy the claimants after such
reversal or variation of such sentence or decrees,
and such proof being to made shall be, and be
allowed to be, an effectual bar accordingly.

II. And whereas, it is found expedient that
the space of twelve months, being the space of
time allowed by the civil law, and by the ge-
neral law of nations for that purpose, should
be generally allowed for the prosecution of
Appeals, in all cases of prize causes: Be it
therefore further enacted, notwithstanding any
law to the contrary, that it shall and may be
lawful in all causes of prize, where a sentence
or decree has been given, or shall hereafter be
given, to or for all persons interested, whether
parties or not in the first instance, and in what-
ever court the sentence or decree has been given
or shall be given, to take out an inhibition and
prosecute an appeal within twelve calendar
months to be computed from the day of the
date of such sentence or decree appealed from:—
Provided nevertheless, that in all cases where
sentences and decrees have already been given
or pronounced, and in which no appeal having
been interposed by any person who was a party
in the first instance, within nine months
from the date of the sentence or decree, nor
any notice given, or such appeal, a distribution
of the proceeds had taken place, the captors
shall not be compelled or compellable to make
compensation to the claimants, in case the said
sentences or decrees of condemnation shall be
reversed or varied, on the said captors giving
proof, to be allowed as aforesaid of the distri-
bution of the proceeds having been made,
which shall be an effectual bar to the said
claimants as herein before enacted.

III. And whereas it is expedient in that
special cases the time of appealing from such
sentences or decrees should be further enlarged;
be it therefore enacted and declared by the
authority aforesaid, that his Majesty, his Heirs
and Successors, by his or their Order or Orders
in Council, in such special causes of Prize as
in such order or orders respectively shall be
mentioned, may authorize, and shall have full

power to authorize any persons interested,
whether parties or not, parties in the first in-
stance in such cases, and in whatever Court
the sentence or decree shall have been given
or pronounced before the passing of this Act, to
take out an inhibition and prosecute an appeal, or
any time notwithstanding such space of twelve
months as aforesaid shall have previously expir-
ed: Provided nevertheless, that in all cases
in which his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors,
shall, by such order, give such authority as
aforesaid, and in which it shall appear to the
satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners of
Appeals in Prize Causes, that distribution has
been made of the proceeds of the prize at or
after the time or times when the right of ap-
pealing would have been barred if no such order
had been made, and before notice of such order
duly given to the captors, the said captors duly
conforming to regulations herein after requir-
ed, the same shall be an effectual bar to their
making compensation to the claimants as
herein before enacted.

IV. And be further enacted, That in all
such special cases in which his Majesty, his
Heirs and Successors, shall authorize any per-
sons interested to appeal from any sentence or
decree after the space of twelve months shall
have elapsed from the date of such sentence or
decree, and after a distribution of the proceeds
has been made, the captors, being required by
the claimants, shall deliver over, within a rea-
sonable time, a true copy of the account of
sales and of all proceedings had under the au-
thority of the sentence or decree of the court
below, to his Majesty's Procurator General,
who is hereby authorized and required to de-
fend the said appeals in all such cases, and in
such manner as his Majesty's Advocate Gen-
eral shall direct; and in case the captors shall
neglect or refuse to deliver over such copy,
within a reasonable time, as aforesaid, or to
obey such further order as the Lords Commis-
sioners of Appeals in Prize Causes may deem
necessary to make for the furtherance of justice,
they shall forfeit all claim to any benefit or
discharge under the provisions of this Act, and
be liable to be proceeded against in such man-
ner as if the appeal had been duly entered
within twelve months from the time of such
sentence or decree in the Court below.

Elegant Extract from the FARMER'S WEEK-
LY MUSEUM.

THE spirit of loyal address, and of im-
genious answers, is not departed from
America. The inhabitants of Harrison, a
county in the interior of Virginia, have ex-
pressed, in striking language, the feelings of free-
men, and, in a nervous communication to the
President, have manifested their confidence in
him, their contempt in France, and their aver-
sion to Purchased Peace. The reply of the
President is, we think, superior to most of the
prior energies of this wise and prudent man.—
When men of more than ordinary genius, and
in close habits of writing, are obliged to com-
pose frequently on a narrow and uniform topic
we discern great sameness, and even repetition.
I trust it is continued long, and miserable
stagnation and barrenness ensues. But in this
work of a great matter, we find no *lame nor*
impotent conclusions. "Vires acquirit eundo."
The President officially obliged for months to
respond to a very uniform exhibition of senti-
ments, is elegant, original, impressive to the
end. He constantly instructs the politician,
fires the American, and delights the critic.—
The addressers from Harrison having hoped
that the odious distinction of aristocrat and
democrat would in future, be abolished, the
President tells them in his reply such an eter-
nal truth, that we cannot resist the temptation
of quoting his remarks, and of mentioning
them with an energy, which, it is true can add
nothing to his fame, but may induce ordinary
readers to think on, and practise these things.
"I believe, that the distinction of arist-
ocrat and democrat, however odious and per-
nicious it may be rendered by political arti-
fice at particular junctures, will never be done
away, as long as some men are taller and
others shorter, some wiser and others sillier,
some more virtuous and others more vicious,
some richer and others poorer. The distinction is
grounded on unalterable nature, and human wis-
dom can do no more, than reconcile the parties,
by equitable establishments of equal laws, secur-
ing, as far as possible, to every one his own.—
The distinction was intended by nature, for
the order of society and the benefit of mankind.
The parties ought to be like the fens, mutu-
ally beneficial to each other. And woe will be
to that country, which supinely suffers mali-
cious demagogues to excite jealousies, foment
perfidies and stimulate animosities between
them." These sentiments are above all praise,

had placed that though a Roman Tacitus (as more, a political philosopher like a modern Burke) tells just truths in language, which the nervous ancient might smile to see so beautifully modelled from his own.

By the British Packet *Marlborough*, arrived at New York, in 30 Days from Palermo, we have the following Adverse, viz.

P. A. R. I. S., July 4.

BY the capitulation signed on the 29th of Prairiel (June 19) between the Plenipotentiaries of the Order of Malta and General Buonaparte, it is stipulated, that the Grand Master Humpelch shall have a pension of 300,000 francs, until France by the effect of her influence at the Congress of Rastadt, shall obtain for him, if possible, a principality during his life, with an equal revenue in Germany.

The French Knights are allowed to return to France. Those who are under 60 are to have a pension for life of 1000 francs, and those who are above it, a pension of 500.

The following details, relative to the taking of Malta, are given in a letter from that island, dated the 29th Prairiel—June 19.

The armament commanded by General Buonaparte, arrived on the 29th Prairiel (June 9) at day break, within sight of the island of Gozo. The convoy from Civita Vecchia arrived three days ago.

On the 29th in the evening, an aid de camp was sent by the Grand Master to the Chief of the Grand Master to water in the different anchorages of the island. The Grand Master ordered the Consul of the French Republic, at Malta, to be the bearer of his answer, which was an absolute refusal, as he could not, he said, allow more than two transports to enter at a time.—This, if the calculation was made, would have taken a station of 300 days.

The wants of the Army was urgent, and it became a duty to employ force to supply it.—Admiral Buys was ordered to prepare for making a descent. He sent Rear Admiral Bouchet with his squadron, and the convoy for Civita Vecchia, to effectuate a descent in the Bay of Malta Sirocco. The convoy from Genoa, directed at the head of St. Paul, that from Marseilles, at the head of Gozo.

The General of Brigade, Lances, and the Chief of the Brigade, Marmont, landed within cannon shot of the batteries.

General Deltix ordered the General of Brigade, Kellard to land with the 1st.—He took possession of all the forts which defend the road and anchorage of Marsa Sirocco.

On the 29th (the 10th), at day break, our troops were landed at all points, no withstanding the opposition of a heavy cannonade. On the evening, the Forts were invested on all sides, and the rest of the island submitted.

General Regner took possession of the island of Gozo. General Baraguey d'Hilliers, of all the South of the island of Malta, after having made several Knights and 200 troops prisoners. General Deltix was, by this time, within pistol shot of the Gates of the Castle and Fort Roccon, and had taken several of the Knights prisoners.

The unfortunate inhabitants being alarmed beyond any thing that can be imagined, took refuge in the town of Malta, which was by this means sufficiently filled with people.

During all the evening of the 29th, a British cannonade was kept up from the town. The British made a sortie, but the Chief of Brigade Marmont, at the head of the 19th, took from them the standard of their Order.

On the 30th day, the 29th, we began to disembark the artillery.

The Grand Master sent, on the morning of the 29th, to request a suspension of arms. The Chief of Brigade Junot was immediately sent to him with authority to sign a suspension of arms, if he considered as a preliminary, to negotiate for the surrender of the place.

Captains Pouthier & Dolomieu were likewise sent to sound the ears of the Grand Master and the inhabitants. The suspension of arms was then concluded for 24 hours.

On the 29th at midnight, the Plenipotentiaries of the Grand Master came on board the *l'Orient*, where they concluded, during that night, a definitive Convention.

At the head of the depuration of the Grand Master was the Commander Boscodon Rinfior Knight of the Order of the Langue of Auvergne, who the moment that he saw the Knights take up arms against the French, wrote to the Grand Master, that it was his duty as a Knight of Malta to fight against the Turks, but not his own countrymen; that therefore he would take no part in the bad conduct of the Order on this occasion. He was immediately imprisoned, and was only set at liberty to negotiate.

On the 29th the French army entered the town, and took possession of all the forts.—On the same day at noon the squadron came to anchor in the port.

Immediately after the taking of Malta Buonaparte left that island, where he left about 4000 men. He took most of the sailors he found in the port, and proceeded on his voyage; and according to such accounts he must be now to Alexandria.

July 6

A letter from Bayonne, says, that General Koutoulska arrived there from America on 10th Melidor, (June 23). He is said to have been received with the greatest honors.

L O N D O N, July 8

BUONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION.

A correspondent, who has read the different conjectures of the London press, reflecting the different opinions of the London press, particularly those that make the British settle-

ments in the East Indies the object, has amused himself by giving the following itinerary of two routes, one of which he says must be taken if the East-Indies be Buonaparte's object.

The first exhibits a course of 900 miles by land thro' the burning deserts of Syria, and seventeen hundred miles by water, to the shore of the Dekan at Bombay; the second, of fifty miles by land, through the sands of Suco, and three thousand nine hundred and fifty by sea, to the same coast—thus.

From Tripoli, in Syria, to Hamon (land)	150
Hamon to Palmyra, (ditto)	50
Palmyra to Bagdad, (the caravan track)	250
Bagdad on the Euphrates to the Persian gulph,	500
Down the Persian gulph to the Arabian sea	500
The Arabian sea to Bombay	2500

Miles 4000

The Second thus,	
From Alexandria up the Nile to Cairo (water)	250
Cairo, over the sands to Suaz (land)	50
Suaz, thro' the Red Sea to the Arabian Sea.	1500
The Arabian Sea to Bombay	2000

Miles, 4000

Considering the immense variety of conjectures on the true object of the Tuscan Armament, (says the *Surveillant*) the following particulars may serve as some data to resolve the problem. Buonaparte, in order to improve the leisure he derived from the temporizations of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, demanded from the Public Library at Milan, all the Books treating on Egypt, Syria, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, &c. On his returning the books after the conclusion of peace, all such passages were found marked as treated of Egypt. It is no doubt from similar data (adds the same Journal) that persons possessed of the best means of information assert, that the troops are to be landed at Alexandria.

A letter from Alexandria, dated 20th April, is said to announce the arrival there of some Greeks and Frenchmen, who by their dress, appear to be Engineers, with a Firman of the Grand Signior, in which orders are given to prepare and to furnish all the provisions necessary for a French fleet. This letter is also said to speak of a project which will "open the winter."

The *Surveillant* contains, in an article dated Rome, 29th of June, an order issued to the Army of England dated on the preceding day, which states, that the *ferocious and cowardly English* were daily guilty of theft, fire and murder, on the French coast, and, therefore, "especially commanding all Generals and Commanders of the Army of England employed on the coast, to GIVE NO QUARTER TO THE ENGLISH, who shall be surprised in the act of attempting to make such depredations, but to consider them as a banditti of whom it is absolutely necessary to get rid."—This instance of despair on the part of France, appears to favour the idea that the projected invasion of this country is abandoned, for it is not easy to suppose that the Directory, if they still meditated it, would add to the terror which their troops have already—the just apprehension of retaliation.

Another Republic no more.

The French have given the town and territory of the old Republic of Lucca, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in exchange for a part of the Tuscan dominions, which he is to cede to the Cisalpine Republic. Another unit to the sum total of French respect for "other Republics is thus added."

Re-establishment of Jerusalem.

A Jew, named Matheo, has published in Italian, a letter addressed to his brethren, in which he proposes to them to establish the Empire of Jerusalem. He tells them, that an invincible nation has given an example of what the love of country can do. He desires them to imitate its generosity; and they may then be assured, that the philosophy which guides the chiefs of that sublime nation will incline them to give a favourable reception to the demand. He then describes the means of securing success to this enterprise. He proposes that there shall be established a council, the members of which shall be elected by the Jews who are scattered over Europe, Asia, and Africa, of whatever sect they may be, and forming 15 tribes, each to send a deputy to Paris, where the council shall be held. The council shall appoint an agent to the Executive Directory of France.—Matheo then points out the limits of the country which the Jews ought to occupy. "Placed in the centre of the world," says he, "our country will become the entrepot of all the rich and useful productions of the earth." If the French government give the necessary assistance, the council shall offer in return, first, pecuniary indemnifications—secondly, to share the commerce with French merchants only.

The following Extract of a letter from the Continent, received by the last Hamburg Mail gives a very interesting description of the internal state of France. It observes—"The state of Paris, of the public mind, and of the country at large, is extremely curious. The most excessive despotism on the part of the Directory, exercised in frequent nocturnal arrests and se-

for imprisonments, as well as in the most public mode of deportation, has produced on the people the usual effect of slavery, a perfect indifference to the measures of government.—There whole attention seems to be directed to their personal safety, and their amusement, which is not sought in private society, of which there is but little, but in public gardens and other places of resort, all of which are scenes of the most extreme debauchery.

"The poverty of their finances is so great, that they have more than once demanded the receipt of the principal theatre. This demand was so frequently repeated, that the Actors declared they could no longer go on, and for a time quitted their places. The public contractors have often been paid in Bicus National, which are delivered at a very low estimation; they immediately sell them to others, who sell them again; and after having thus gone through several hands, they have been frequently taken back from the last purchasers by Government, on pretence of their having been originally granted as an unfair estimation.

"A most singular circumstance is, that several of the towns which have been within some months declared to be in a state of siege, have obtained this declaration at their own solicitation, finding themselves harassed by banditti in their neighbourhood, and wishing for the protection of martial law. And, in order to obtain this privilege they have been under the necessity of bribing either the Directory, or the Ministers, or probably both."

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 4

By the *Penelope* we have received the disagreeable information, that while she was on the coast of Africa the ship *Parr*, from Liverpool, bound for this island, a new ship, on her first voyage, and carrying 36 guns, with 700 slaves, and a crew consisting of 120 men on board, blew up, by accident, and only 18 men were saved, mostly foreigners; eight of them are arrived in the *Penelope*.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.

On Sunday last, a melancholy affair took place in this harbour. The British schooner *Saucy George*, Capt. Burns, for Demerara, was blown up as she was saluting Fort Johnson. The following are such of the particulars as we have been able to collect.—In firing the third gun to windward, some fire was blown through the companion door into the magazine, which had been inadvertently left open, after getting out powder for the salute. The number of persons on board was sixteen: five of whom, viz. Capt. Burns, Mr. George Kern, passenger, Mr. John Robinson, pilot, and two others, were in the cabin at the time of the explosion, and have not been heard of since.—Four young men of the city, Messrs. Henderson, Paventon, Hunter and McKellar, who were also on board, have been brought up by the boats that went down; they are bruised and maimed in a most shocking manner, and are still lying in a very dangerous state.—The remainder of the people, some of whom are slightly wounded, have also arrived in town.

Came on, from the fort, British ship of war *Bellona*, M. Greter, from a cruise (in distress) having been struck with lightning.

The *Bellona* has made nine prizes during a cruise of twelve weeks, and has a cargo on board worth from thirty to forty thousand pounds.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 24.

A notice was yesterday morning stuck up in the Market House in this town, signifying that an effigy of Mr. GALLATIN, which had for the two preceding days been chained in our jail, would be burnt that day. It accordingly took place about 10 o'clock.—However worthy the original may be of such a fate, no solid argument can be adduced in favour of such proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Sunday morning, after the watchmen had retired from duty, the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered by means of false keys, and as far as we can learn, bank notes of different denominations to the value of 150,000 dollars taken therefrom. The Governor's proclamation, and timely exertion, we hope, will lead to a discovery of the Jacobin villains.

Sept. 8.

The Bank of North America and Bank of Pennsylvania, were yesterday morning removed to the school-house in Germantown.

Sept. 6.

The prevailing distaste, which affects this city, has already caused the suspension of three of our public News-papers, viz. *Cary's Recorder*, the *Gazette of the United States*, and the *True American*.—In the office of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, the mortality has been deplorable, and we have to regret, that it has not ceased, in that office, altho' the paper is, by extraordinary efforts, yet published. The office of the *American Daily Advertiser*, has been, we understand, removed to Germantown, some of the people having been seized by the cruel mad lady yesterday. The *Aurora* office has hitherto escaped the affliction, how long it may continue so, remains in the hands of Providence.

[Aurora]

Sept. 22.

Died this morning, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHS, Printer and Proprietor of the *Aurora*. In consequence of this event, we are informed, the publication of the *Aurora* is suspended for a few days, when it will re-appear under the direction of Mrs. Bachs.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5

The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension of the villains who have robbed the Bank; with an assurance of pardon to any one of the perpetrators who shall make a full and satisfactory disclosure of all the circumstances relative to the accomplishing of the same.

Sept. 6.

It appears that an alarm about sickness has taken place in Albany too. The Corporation of that city has requested the opinion of their physicians on that subject. In their report, it is stated that several cases have occurred with symptoms of uncommon malignity. They agree that the causes are local and engendered among themselves; no sentiment about importation.—The gentlemen of the medical profession have indeed done themselves honor on this occasion. There is the best medical report, we remember ever to have read on the subject of pecticential causes and precautions. Their directions as to the avoiding of distilled spirits and animal food, are very wise and reasonable—but it is a pity they have not recommended the liberal use of *lime put ash pearl ash*, and *soda*, as antidotes of the poison, wherever it may exist. The happy and decisive experience of these things in New York, is sufficient to recommend them to the notice and trial of all persons in times of general sickness. Twelve months ago, pamphlets on the efficacy of the *substances* were sent from New York to Philadelphia, containing the dissection of a great public question, before our legislature at the seat of government. Neither the board of health, nor the college of physicians, as we are informed, made any acknowledgment of the receipt of them. They have probably never been read. At this time when Philadelphia is getting the upper hand at such a tremendous rate, it is judged civil and benevolent to inform our suffering fellow citizens, that LIME has subdued the poisonous vapour issuing from the lower of Barling ship. Soap boiler's *Lye* destroys the rotten vapour of spoiled barrels of beet, *Pearl ash dissolved in water* removes the fetid odour in chambers where the work of sales of *skunks* exists, a solution of *salt of Tartar* speedily removes the horrid stench of scorbuted gums, *Barilla* and water taken into the stomach, overcome directly the intolerable stench of dysenteric evacuations, and that LIME WATER, *Soda* and *Pearl Ash*, are capable of restraining the back vomit, so far, if not invariably to cure, yet at least to make smooth and easy the bed of death. Such are the virtues of *Alkaline Earths and Salt*—and there is no doubt our brethren in Albany will be disposed to be benefited by their efficacy, and not treat them with the neglect and contempt that some other persons have done.

In New York the floors of rooms are sprinkled with solutions of *pearl ash* and of *barilla* with happy effect. The like is done in the Bank of New York, over their extensive subterranean air diffusers before them. And these facts to be treated with unconcern and passed by as trifles? No; on the contrary this may be pronounced one of the most important applications of science to practical purposes that ever was made.

Sept. 13.

A meeting of the deluded citizens of Kentucky, at Lexington on the 13th August to the number, as is said, of 5 or 6000, agreed resolutions against the Alien and Sedition laws, standing armies, a power in the President to raise armies without limitation as to number, or to make loans without limitation as to the rate of interest, a war by sea, or a connection with Great Britain. They request their representatives to lay their resolutions before the national Legislature and President.

B O S T O N, Sept. 15.

Capt. Johnson, from Gibraltar, informs there the 26th July. At that time no accounts of any action between Nelson and Buonaparte had been received nor where the fleets were. The French frigate captured, was conjectured to be worth 20,000,000. She had been manned with prime sailors, and sent to England.

The American Consul at the Havanna, has purchased of the Spanish government, on account of the United States, an 18 gun ship, with brass artillery. She is to be commanded by Capt. Preble, and manned from the American shipping there.

Victor Hugues, the Hotspur of Guadaloupe, is said to have declared War against the United States, by beat drum. He has long since made the same declaration, by his coup de canon.

The reports respecting the frigate Constitution are as idle as the wind which wafts them. They have been diffused up by Folly, to pamper the appetite of Credulity.

The Marblehead fisherman has been very successful this season. V quantities of fish have arrived within these few days.

Recent accounts from Guadaloupe say, that Victor Hugues was fitting a frigate which had been laid up for some time—likewise two stout brig, of

and evince that though a Roman Tacitus
no more, a political philosopher like a
Machiavelli, and a statesman like a
Cicero, he is still a man of letters, and in
America tells just truths in language, which the
narrowest ancient might smile to see so beauti-
fully modelled from his own.

By the British Packet *Marquis*, arrived at
New York, in 30 Days from Palermo, one
has the following *Advises*, viz.

P A R I S, July 4.

By the capitulation signed on the 29th of
Prairiel (June 13) between the Plenipo-
tentiaries of the Order of Malta and General
Buonaparte, it is stipulated, that the Grand
Master Humpelch shall have a pension of
500,000 francs, until France by the effect of
his influence at the Congress of Rastadt, shall
obtain for him, if possible, a principality dur-
ing his life, with an equal revenue in Germany.

The French Knights are allowed to return
to France. Those who are under 60 are to
have a pension for life of 1000 francs, and
those who are above it, a pension of 500.

The following details, relative to the taking
of Malta, are given in a letter from that island,
dated the 25th Prairiel—June 13.

The armament commanded by General Bu-
onaparte, arrived on the 21st Prairiel (June 9)
at day break, within sight of the island of
Gozo. The convey from Civita Vecchia ar-
rived three days ago.

On the 21st in the evening, an aid de camp
was sent by the General to Chief to ask liberty
of the Grand Master to water in the different
anchorage of the island. The Grand Master
ordered the Consul of the French Republic, at
Malta, to be the bearer of his answer, which
was an absolute refusal, as he could not, he
said, allow more than two transports to enter
at a time.—This, if the calculation were made,
would have taken a station of 300 days.

The wants of the Army were urgent, and it
became a duty to employ force to supply it.—
Admiral Buveys was ordered to prepare for
making a descent. He sent Rear Admiral
Bouquet with his squadron, and the convey
for Civita Vecchia, to effectuate a descent in
the Bay of Maria Sirocca. The convey from
Genoa, directed at the head of St. Paul;
that from Marseilles, at the island of Gozo.

The General of Brigade, Lanes, and the
Chief of the Brigade, Marmont, landed within
cannon shot of the batteries.

General Desaix ordered the General of Bri-
gade Kellard to land with the art.—He took
possession of all the forts which defend the road
and anchorage of Maria-Sirocca.

On the 22d (the 10th), at day break, our
troops were landed at all points, no withstand-
ing the opposition of a heavy cannonade. On
the evening, the Forts were invested on all
sides, and the rest of the island submitted.

General Regnier took possession of the island
of Gozo. General Baraguey d'Hilliers, of all
the South of the island of Malta, after having
made several Knights and 200 troops prisoners.
General Desaix was, by this time, within pistol
shot of the Glacis of la Contessera and
Fort Rocconetti, and had taken several of the
Knights prisoners.

The unfortunate inhabitants being alarmed
beyond any thing that can be imagined, took
refuge in the town of Malta, which was by this
means sufficiently filled with people.

During all the evening of the 22d, a brisk
cannonade was kept up from the town. The
battered made a sortie, but the Chief of Bri-
gade Marmont, at the head of the 19th, took
from them the standard of their Order.

On the same day, the 22d, we began to dis-
embark the artillery.

The Grand Master sent, on the morning of
the 23d, to request a suspension of arms. The
Chief of Brigade Junot was immediately sent
to him with authority to sign a suspension of
arms, if he contented as a preliminary, to ne-
gotiate for the surrender of the place.

Citizens Pousfigne & Dolomien were like-
wise sent to sound the intentions of the Grand
Master and the inhabitants. The suspension
of arms was then concluded for 24 hours.

On the 23d at midnight, the Plenipotenti-
aries of the Grand Master came on board the
l'Orient, where they concluded, during that
night, a definitive Convention.

At the head of the deputation of the Grand
Master was the Commander Bofsedon Ransijot
Knight of the order of the Tongue of Auvergne,
who the moment that he saw the Knights take
up arms against the French, wrote to the
Grand Master, that it was his duty as a Knight
of Malta to fight against the Turks, but not
his own countrymen; that therefore he would
take no part in the bad conduct of the Order
on this occasion. He was immediately im-
prisoned, and was only set at liberty to nego-
ciate.

On the 24th the French army entered the
town, and took possession of all the forts.—
On the same day at noon the squadron came to
anchor in the port.

Immediately after the taking of Malta Bu-
onaparte left that island, where he left about
4000 men. He took most of the sailors he
found in the port, and proceeded on his voy-
age; and according to most accounts he must
be now to Alexandria.

July 6

A letter from Bayonne, says, that General
Kleist arrived there from America on 10th
Messidor, (June 28). He is said to have been
received with the greatest honors.

L O N D O N, July 8.

BUONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION.

A correspondent, who has read the different
conjectures of the London press, reflecting
the destination of the Toulon expedition, par-
ticularly those that make the British settle-

ments in the East Indies the object, has amu-
sed himself by giving the following itinerary
of two routes, one of which he says must be
taken if the East-Indies be Buonaparte's ob-
ject.

The first exhibits a course of 900 miles by
land thro' the burning deserts of Syria, and
seventeen hundred miles by water, to the
shore of the Dekan at Bombay; the second of
fifty miles by land, through the sands of
Suez, and three thousand nine hundred and
fifty by sea, to the same coast—thus.

From Tripoli, in Syria, to Hamon (land)	130
Hamon to Palmyra, (ditto)	50
Palmyra to Bagdad, (the caravan track)	330
Bagdad on the Euphrates to	
the Persian gulph, to the	360
Arabian sea	500
The Arabian sea to Bombay	1200
Miles	2600

The Second thus,	
From Alexandria up the Nile to Cairo	230
(water)	
Cairo, over the sands to Suez (land)	30
Suez, thro' the Red Sea to the	1800
Arabian Sea.	
The Arabian Sea to Bombay	1200
Miles,	4000

Considering the immense variety of con-
jectures on the true object of the Toulon Arma-
ment, (says the *Surveillant*) the following
particulars may serve as some data to resolve
the problem. Buonaparte, in order to improve
the leisure he derived from the temporizations
of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, demanded
from the Public Library at Milan, all the
Books treating on Egypt, Syria, the Red Sea,
the Persian Gulph, &c. On his returning the
books after the conclusion of peace, all such
passages were found marked as treated of
Egypt. It is no doubt from similar data (adds
the same Journal) that persons possessed of the
best means of information assert, that the troops
are to be landed at Alexandria.

A letter from Alexandria, dated 20th April,
is said to announce the arrival there of some
Greeks and Frenchmen, who by their dress,
appear to be Engineers, with a Firman of the
Grand Signor, in which orders are given to
prepare and to furnish all the provisions neces-
sary for a French fleet. This letter is also said
to speak of a project which will "astonish the
unworldly."

The *Surveillant* contains, in an article dated
Rome, 29th of June, an order issued to the
Army of England, dated on the preceding day,
which states, that the *ferocious and cowardly*
English were daily guilty of theft, fire and
murder, on the French coast, and, therefore,
"especially commanding all Generals and
Commanders of the *Army of England* employed
on the coast, to give no quarter to the
ENGLISH, who shall be surprised in the act of
attempting to make such descents, but to consider
them as a banditti of whom it is absolutely ne-
cessary to get rid."—This instance of despair
on the part of France, appears to favour the
idea that the projected invasion of this country
is abandoned, for it is not easy to suppose that
the Directory, if they still meditated it, would
add to the terror which their troops have alrea-
dy—the just apprehension of retaliation.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC NO MORE.

The French have given the town and terri-
tory of the old Republic of Lucca, to the
Grand Duke of Tuscany, in exchange for a
part of the Tuscan dominions, which he is to
cede to the Cisalpine Republic. Another unit
to the sum total of French respect for "sister
Republics is thus added."

Re-establishment of Jerusalem.

A Jew, named Matheo, has published in
Italian, a letter addressed to his brethren, in
which he proposes to them to establish the Em-
pire of Jerusalem. He tells them, that an
invincible nation has given an example of
what the love of country can do. He desires
them to imitate its generosity; and they may
then be assured, that the philosophy which
guides the chiefs of that sublime nation will
incline them to give a favourable reception to
the demand. He then describes the means
of securing success to this enterprise. He
proposes that there shall be established a coun-
cil, the members of which shall be elected by
the Jews who are scattered over Europe, Asia,
and Africa, of whatever sect they may be
classed according to the countries they inhabit,
and forming 15 tribes, each to send a deputy to
Paris, where the council shall be held. The
council shall appoint an agent to the Executive
Directory of France.—Matheo then points out
the limits of the country which the Jews
ought to occupy. "Placed in the centre of
the world," says he, "our country will be-
come the entrepot of all the rich and useful
productions of the earth." If the French go-
vernment give the necessary assistance, the
council shall offer in return, first, pecuniary
indemnifications;—secondly, to share the com-
merce with French merchants only.

The following Extract of a letter from the
Continent, received by the last Hamburg Mail
gives a very interesting description of the inter-
nal state of France. It observes—"The state
of Paris, at the public mind, and of the coun-
try at large, is extremely curious. The most
excessive despotism on the part of the Directory,
exercised in frequent nocturnal arrests and se-

cret imprisonments, as well as in the most
public mode of deportation, has produced on
the people the usual effect of slavery, a perfect
indifference to the measures of government.—
There whole attention seems to be directed to
their personal safety, and their amusement,
which is not sought in private society, of which
there is but little, but in public gardens and
other places of resort, all of which are scenes
of the most extreme debauchery.

"The penury of their finances is so great,
that they have more than once demanded the
receipt of the principal theatre. This demand
was so frequently repeated, that the Actors de-
clared they could no longer go on, and for a
time quitted their places. The public con-
tractors have often been paid in Bicus Natio-
naux, which are delivered at a very low esti-
mation; they immediately sell them to others,
who sell them again; and after having thus
gone through several hands, they have been
frequently taken back from the last purcha-
sers by Government, on pretence of their hav-
ing been originally granted at an unfair esti-
mation.

"A most singular circumstance is, that
several of the towns which have been within
some months declared to be in a state of siege,
have obtained this declaration at their own lo-
calization, finding themselves harassed by ban-
ditti in their neighbourhood, and wishing for
the protection of martial law. And, in order
to obtain this privilege they have been under
the necessity of bribing either the Directory, or
the Ministers, or probably both."

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 4

By the *Penelope* we have received the disa-
greeable information, that while she was on the
coast of Africa the ship *Perry*, from Liverpool,
bound for this island, a new ship, on her first
voyage, and carrying 36 guns, with 700 slaves,
and a crew consisting of 120 men on board,
blew up, by accident, and only 18 men were
saved, mostly foreigners; eight of them are
arrived in the *Penelope*.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.

On Sunday last, a melancholy affair took
place in this harbour. The British schooner
Saucy George, Capt. Burns, for Demarara,
was blown up as she was saluting Fort John-
son. The following are such of the particulars
as we have been able to collect:—In firing the
third gun to windward, some fire was blown
through the companion door into the magazine,
which had been inadvertently left open, after
getting out powder for the salute. The num-
ber of persons on board was sixteen a five of
whom, viz. Capt. Burns, Mr. George Kern,
passenger, Mr. John Robinson, pilot, and
two others, were in the cabin at the time of
the explosion, and have not been heard of
since.—Four young men of the city, Messrs.
Henderson, Patterson, Hunter and M. Keller,
who were also on board, have been brought up
by the boats that went down; they are bruised
and maimed in a most shocking manner,
and are still lying in a very doubtful state.—
The remainder of the people, some of whom are
slightly wounded, have also arrived in town.

Came up, from the fort, British ship of war
Bellona, M. Greter, from a cruise (in distress)
having been struck with lightning.

The *Bellona* has made nine prizes during a
cruise of twelve weeks, and has a cargo on
board worth from thirty to forty thousand
pounds.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 26.

A notice was yesterday morning stuck up in
the Market House in this town, signifying that
an effigy of Mr. GALLATIN, which had for the
two preceding days been chained in our jail,
would be burnt that day. It accordingly took
place about 10 o'clock.—However worthy the
original may be of such a fate, no solid argu-
ment can be adduced in favour of such pro-
ceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

DARING ROBBERY I

On Sunday morning, after the watchmen had
retired from duty, the Bank of Pennsylvania
was entered by means of false keys, and as
far as we can learn, bank notes of different
denominations to the value of 150,000 dollars
taken therefrom. The Governor's proclama-
tion, and timely exertion, we hope, will lead
to a discovery of the Jacobin villains.

Sept. 8.

The Bank of North America and Bank of
Pennsylvania, were yesterday morning removed
to the School-house in Germantown.

Sept. 6.

The prevailing disease, which afflicts this
city, has already caused the suspension of three
of our public News-papers, viz. *Cary's Recorder*,
the *Gazette of the United States*, and the *True*
American.—In the office of the *Philadelphia*
Gazette, the mortality has been deplorable,
and we have to regret, that it has not ceased,
in that office, altho' the paper is, by extraordi-
nary efforts, yet published. The office of the
American Daily Advertiser, has been, we un-
derstand, removed to Germantown, some of
the people having been seized by the cruel ma-
lady yesterday. The *Aurora* office has hitherto
escaped the affliction, how long it may continue
so, remains in the hands of Providence.

[Aurora.]

Sept. 11.

Died this morning, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANK-
LIN BACKE, Printer and Proprietor of the
Aurora. In consequence of this event, we are
informed, the publication of the *Aurora* is
suspended for a few days, when it will re-
appear under the direction of Mrs. Backe.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8

The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered a
reward of One Thousand Dollars for the appre-
hension of the villains who have robbed the
Bank; with an assurance of pardon to any one
of the perpetrators who shall make a full and
satisfactory disclosure of all the circumstances
relative to the accomplishing of the same.

Sept. 6.

It appears that an alarm about sickness has
taken place in Albany too, the Corporation of
that city has requested the opinion of their phy-
sicians on that subject. In their report, it is
stated that several cases have occurred with
symptoms of *antrax* malignity. They agree
that the causes are local and engendered among
themselves; no sentiment about importation.—
The gentlemen of the medical profession have
indeed done themselves honor on this occasion.
There is the best medical report, we remem-
ber ever to have read on the subject of pesti-
lential causes and precautions. Their direc-
tions as to the avoiding of *distilled spirits* and
animal feed, are very wise and reasonable—but
it is a pity they have not recommended the
liberal use of *lime pot ash*, *pearl ash*, and *soda*,
as antidotes of the poison, wherever it may en-
sist. The happy and decisive experience of
these things in New York, is sufficient to re-
commend them to the notice and trial of all
persons in times of general sickness. Twelve
months ago, pamphlets on the efficacy of *the*
substances were sent from New York to Phila-
delphia, containing the discussion of a great
public question, before our legatures at the
seat of government. Neither the board of
health, nor the college of physicians, as we are
informed, made any acknowledgment of the
receipt of them. They have probably never
been read. At this time when Philadelphia is
getting the upper hand at such a tremendous
rate, it is judged civil and benevolent to inform
our suffering fellow citizens, that LIME
has subdued the poisonous vapour issuing from the
lower of Barling ship. Soap boiler's *Lye* de-
stroy the rotten vapour of spoiled barrels of
beef, *Pearl ash* dissolved in water removes the
tend ardour in chambers where the worst cases
of sickness exist, a solution of salt of Tartar
speedily removes the horrid stench of scorbutic
gums, Barilla and water taken into the stom-
ach, overcome directly the intolerable stench
of dysenteric evacuations, and that LIME
WATER, Soda and Pearl Ash, are capable of
restraining the black vomit, so far, if not in-
variably to cure, yet at least to make smooth
and easy the bed of death. Such are the vir-
tues of *Alkaline Earths and Salts*—and there is
no doubt our brethren in Albany will be dis-
posed to be benefited by their efficacy, and not
treat them with the neglect and contempt thus
some other persons have done.

In New York the floors of rooms are sprin-
led with solutions of pearl ash and of barilla,
with happy effect. The like is done in the
Bank of New York, over their extensive floor
—pestilential air dissipates before them. Are
these facts to be treated with unconcern and
passed by as trifles? No; on the contrary,
this may be pronounced one of the most impor-
tant applications of science to practical purpo-
ses that ever was made.

Sept. 13.

A meeting of the devoted citizens of Ken-
tucky, at Lexington on the 13th August to the
number, as is said, of 8 or 6000, agreed to
resolutions against the Alien and Sedition laws,
standing armies, a power in the President to
raise armies without limitation as to number,
or to make loans without limitation as to the
rate of interest, a war by sea, or a connection
with Great Britain. They request their re-
presentatives to lay their resolutions before the
national Legislature and President.

B O S T O N, Sept. 15.

Capt. Johnson, from Gibraltar, left
there the 26th July. At that time no
accounts of any action between Nelson
and Buonaparte had been received;
nor where the fleets were. The French
frigate captured, was conjectured to be
worth 20,000,000. She had been
manned with prime sailors, and sent to
England.

The American Consul at the Ha-
vanna, has purchased of the Spanish
government, on account of the United
States, an 18 gun ship, with brass ar-
tillery. She is to be commanded by
Capt. Preble, and manned from the
American shipping there.

Victor Hugues, the Hotspur of Gua-
daloupe, is said to have declared War
against the United States, by beat of
drum. He has long since made the
same declaration, by his coup de
cannon.

The reports respecting the frigate
Constitution are as idle as the winds
which wait them. They have been
dished up by Folly, to pamper the ap-
petite of Credulity.

The Marblehead fishermen have
been very successful this season. Vast
quantities of fish have arrived there
within these few days.

Recent accounts from Guadaloupe
say, that Victor Hugues was fitting a
frigate which had been laid up for some
time—likewise two stout brigs, of 18

These, intended for this coast. It is very probable these vessels will add to our little fleet, should they venture on this coast.

By an arrival at Newburyport, who spoke the British Ship Adventure off Tiberon, we are informed that the English intend immediately to evacuate all the posts they hold in Hispaniola.

PROVIDENCE, September 19.
On Wednesday the 9th Instant was celebrated the anniversary Commencement of Rhode Island College. The professional Train was formed at usual, and at Ten o'Clock, A. M. moved to the Baptist Meeting House, escorted by Col. Burdett's Company of Cadets. After a Prayer, by the President, the following Exercises were performed:

FORENOON.

VOCAL MUSIC.

1. Salutatory Address in Latin, and an English Oration on the Importance of Science and Religion, particularly to the Youth of America—by *Andrew Dexter* Junr.

2. An Intermediate—A Poem on Fashion—by *Lucius Cary*.

3. First Dispute on this Question: Are capital Punishments just? Between *William H. Sabie, Rhodolphus H. Williams, Washington Hathaway* and *William P. Maxwell*.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
4. A Dissertation, in Latin, on the Conduct of France, since the Commencement of the Revolution—by *Theodore D. Foster*.

5. A Dissertation on Attachments to particular Systems of Religion—by *Sylvanus Waterman*.

6. A Dialogue: The Bachelors—between *Merrill Allen, Nathaniel Bullock, James Tallmadge*, and *Lucius Cary*.

7. A Dissertation on the Evils of Luxury—by *Alvan Underwood*.

VOCAL MUSIC.

8. A Dispute on this Question: Which is the most conducive to Virtue, Adversity or Prosperity?—Between *Nathaniel C. Oney, Abraham Cufie, William E. Greene*, and *John B. Selden*.

9. An intermediate Oration on the Immorality of Brutes—by *Nathaniel Bullock*.

AFTERNOON.

VOCAL MUSIC.

10. A Dissertation on the Diversity of religious Opinions—by *Merrill Allen*.

11. An intermediate Oration on the Fringement of the Rights of Men—by *James Tallmadge*.

12. A Dialogue: The Jacobin Reformed—between *John Effenden, William E. Greene*, and *Otis Thompson*.

VOCAL MUSIC.

13. An intermediate Oration, urging the Necessity of Religion as the only permanent Basis of Civil Government—by *Otis Thompson*.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College: *Merrill Allen, Nathaniel Bullock, Lucius Cary, Andrew Dexter, John Effenden, Theodore D. Foster, William E. Greene, Abraham Cufie, Washington Hathaway, William P. Maxwell, Nathaniel C. Oney, William H. Sabie, James Tallmadge, Otis Thompson, Alvan Underwood, Sylvanus Waterman, Seneca Webb, Rhodolphus H. Williams*.

An Address was then delivered to the Graduates by the President.

The Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College: *Eliza Fish, William Grant, Esch Hazard, William Hart, John Jones, Brasus Larned, John Lecombe, Abiel Williams, John Winslow*.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on *Bradford Marcy*.

The honorary Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen: *Rev. James Wilson, Rev. Thomas Green, Dr. Benjamin White Gale*.

Matthias Burnett Tallmadge, of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem* to this.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. *James Stillman*, of New-Jersey.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. *Seth Padelford*, of Tannion.

An Oration on Union, considered as the only Safety of the United States; together with the salutatory Address—by *Seneca Webb*.

A Prayer by the Rev. Dr. *Stillman* concluded the Exercises of the Day.

To an Affray at Cranston, on Saturday last, Hopkins Hudson, stabbed Rufus Randle with a Knife, of which Wound he died the same Evening. Hudson was committed to Goal, and on Thursday Night he attempted Suicide.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.

The Ship Haron, of New York, Captain Brown, arrived here last Friday, in 100 Days from the Isle of France. We have been more solicitous to ascertain the real State of Affairs there, from the various and contradictory Reports heretofore in Circulation respecting the Independence of that Island.—We do not learn that there has been any formal Declaration of Independence, the real State of Things implies a virtual Independence.—It has been long known to the Public, that the Islanders have uniformly resisted the Execution of the Law for the Emancipation of Slaves.—This Line of Conduct has necessarily led to a Dis-

solution of all political Connection with France; they still maintain their commercial Inter-course as usual.—In Pursuance of this System they sometime sent four or five French Troops to Baravia, and soon to Upper Guib, and finding the Remainder to be infected with the Principles, and endeavouring to spread the Doctrine of Equality among the Slaves, they, about five Months since, embarked them on board the French Frigates there, to the Number of about 600, and sent them off to France. It appears that the Islanders do not admit any commercial Inter-course with the English, considering them as Enemies, and having turned themselves into a national Guard of about 6000, it seems probable that they will maintain their actual Independence for some Time. The same System of Policy and Line of Conduct appears to have been pursued by the Reunion, formerly Bourbon.

The Spirit of Federalism has worked Wonders, in the State of North-Carolina.—The fabulous Powers of Orpheus are realized, in that regenerated State.—The GROVES, the HILLS, and STONES, have been animated, and seem to be accomplishing the Prediction of Mr. Paine's Patriotic Song:—
"Should Invasion impend,
"Every GROVE will descend,
"From the Hill-tops they shroud, our Shores to defend."

To consider the Subject more seriously, the People of North-Carolina have merited immortal Honor by their recent Display of Patriotism.—In a Moment of profound Peace, when Government was sufficiently supported by its own Energy, the State of North-Carolina was ranked among the Opponents of its Administration; but at the Moment of an awful Crisis, when Government stood in Need of the Confidence of the People to avert its Prostration, she came forward, and nobly gave her Confidence to the Administration, and indignantly spurned the Impostion of a treacherable Attachment to a foreign Power.

• *Mrs. Groves, Hill, and Stone, lately elected Representatives in Congress.*

The 9th of August was observed by the Protestant Churches in New York, as a Day of Fasting, Memorial and Prayer, on Account of individual and national Sins.

An English Paper says:—"The Earl of Exeter has expunged from his Library and burnt the Works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bolingbroke, Abbe Raynal, and French Encyclopaedia."

Mr. Bellamy of Hamburg has written to the Printer of the *American Review*, acknowledging himself to be the Person designated by the Letter Y. in the Despatches from the American Commissioners to their Government.

Nathaniel Smith and Stephen T. Hofner, Esqrs. of Connecticut, have declined being considered as Candidates for Representatives in the next Congress.

Number of Burials, in Philadelphia, from the 31 to the 30th Instant, inclusive—Adults 448—Children 74.

On the latter Day, the Reported Cases by 18 Physicians, for the last 48 Hours, were 176.

In New York, the Number of Burials in that City, from the 31 to the 30th Instant, amounted to 228.

At New London we are happy to learn that the Sicknoss abates. By the Report of the Health Committee, dated on Tuesday, there have been but three new Cases within the preceding 24 Hours.—Number of Sick, 46, 35 recovering, 4 dangerous.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

For the Marine Corps—August 20, 1798.

CAPTAINS.

Franklin Wharton, Philadelphia, Daniel Carmack, do. Lemuel Clark, Massachusetts,

George Manning, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Hall, South Carolina. Henry A. Williams, New York. Simon W. Giddes, Delaware. James Tallman, New Jersey.—
Rowben Lilley, Massachusetts. Diamond Colton, do. James Weaver, Rhode-Island.—
James James, Virginia. William Carmack, do. Lemuel Reddick, do. Jonathan Church, Connecticut.

SECOND LIEUTS.

Dyre Wyckop, Maryland. Anthony Gale, Philadelphia, Robert Rankin, Maryland, Henry Caldwell, Vermont. Josiah Reddick, jun. Virginia.

• Died August 31st.

DEATHS.—At Philadelphia, Dr. SAMUEL COOPER and Dr. FRANKS BOWEN DAYRE, two eminent Physicians of that City.

—Mrs. FENNO, the amiable Consort of Mr. John Fenno, Proprietor of the United States Gazette.

—At Elexton, on the 21st August, the Hon. JAMES WILSON, Esq. One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

—At New-York, on the 23th Instant, of the raging Distemper in that City, after 5 Days Illness, Mr. RICHARD R. BALTOSTALL, Merchant, formerly of New London. His Remains were interred in the Brick Meeting Yard.—By the Death of the above worthy Character, Society has lost one of its best Members—for he possessed every Virtue that is estimable in a Man.—Adieu dear Shade! may the Virtues which you possessed, when here, provide you, in Eternity, a Place in the Mansions of Everlasting Bliss."

—At New London, Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, aged 33, Merchant of that City.

—Mrs. SARAH CHARRING, Wife of the Rev. Henry Channing, aged 33.

—At Stonington, Mr. SAMUEL TABER, Merchant.

—At Narragansett, on the 16th ult. Mr. SAMUEL BILLINGS, of this Town, in the 24th Year of his Age.

—At Providence on Tuesday last, after a long Illness of the consumptive Kind, Capt. THOMAS SMART.

—At Jamestown, on the 14th Instant, after a short Illness, JOHN HOWLAND Esq. a very respectable Inhabitant of that Town, and many Years its Representative in the General Assembly. He has left an amiable Wife, and Family to lament their irreparable Loss.

MR. BARBER.

By inserting the following Remarks in your next Mercury you may render essential Service to your Town—at least you will oblige A CUSTOMER.

BY searching into the Origin and Cause of the dreadful Calamity which has repeatedly visited, and almost desolated the Cities of Philadelphia and New York, and is now ravaging the Town of Boston and City of New London, it seems to be ascertained that, in all these Places, the Distemper has originated from putrid animal and vegetable Substances about the Wharves and Docks, long neglected and unattended to by the Neighbourhood until the pestiferous Vapours, exhaled by the hot Summer's Sun had begun to spread Dissolution and Death among the unprotected Inhabitants.—Inquire of every Person lately come into this Town from New York, and they will tell you that great Quantities of Beef received into that City from the Country (some of it perhaps badly cured at 6d) have been stored in their Cellars, and, for want of an Opportunity to ship it off, had become putrid, and very offensive, and as the warm Weather came on, have been thrown into the Docks; to this Source their Calamities are generally ascribed.

Inquire of the Inhabitants of New London, and they will inform you that a Quantity of Cod-Fish lay in a Store on one of their Wharves until it became extremely putrid and offensive, that a Mr. Bingham, who kept a public House hard by, with all his Family felt the 6d Vapours to the Distemper, and afterwards all those Persons who had either Stores or Offices in the Neighbourhood, or whose Business led them to the House, caught the Infectious; in short, you will find that from this Cause has originated all the Distresses of this unhappy City, and further, that there has been no Instance of a Person taking the Distemper from another.

From this Statement of Facts, are not the Inhabitants of Newport loudly called upon to use their best Endeavours to guard against these threatened Evils?—Our all is at Stake—our own Lives, and the Lives of our Wives and Children; Should the Distemper once prevail in this Town, its long boasted Reputation for Health and Purity of Climate would be lost for ever—no more should we see Crowds of Strangers coming from the West-Indies, and Southern States, to pass the Summer Months in this, hitherto famed, Montpelier of America.—Let me then ask you, are there no Nuisances among us, from which Danger is to be apprehended?—Are there not Slaughtering Houses, which are, at Times, extremely offensive, and have been long complained of by the Neighbours?—Is there not Danger from the Dock under the Fish Market, and from the Remains of one or more Distill-Houses, from which a most disgusting and noxious Fume has been noticed and complained of by Passers by upon the Sun breaking out hot after Showers of Rain?—Let us think of these Things before it is too late, when the City of *Woe* could have thought it will not avail to stop the raging Fever.—Had New London, so lately the Residence of Health and Happiness, been apprized, Two Months past, of the Distress then lying in Ambush, and removed the fatal Cause in Season, all would now be well, a Stewart—a Parkin—a Coit—with many other of their 6d Characters would now live.—Think—O think, my Fellow-Townsmen, upon these Things in Time, and avert the Calamity which may at this Moment be repeating for our Destruction, and the Ruin of this pleasant Island.

CIVILS.

N. B. The following Masters of Packets caught the Infection at New York, and returned Home to Newport before they were taken sick, viz. Captains Stephen Cabonne, Jacob Adams, Thomas Bliss, Edward Peterson, and Henry Cabonne; the Three first died, and the Two last have recovered.—Although visited by their Friends and Acquaintance, as in common Cases—the Infection has not in a single Instance been communicated; and there is not One Person now down with the Disease in the Town.—Demonstration this, that the Infection is in the Air.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 17.

ENTERED, from Ship Haron, Brown, 18s of F. & C. P. & Co. New York.
Sloop Sophia, Field, do. do. do.
Eagle, Earl, do. do. do.
CLEARED, for
Schooner Laura, Chase, Charleston
Brig Sally, Strange, Dighton
Sloop Sally, Spencer, Norfolk
Polly, Gladding, Mole St, Nicholas
Liberty, Sigmon, Office

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport feel themselves exceedingly happy, through Divine Providence, to announce to the Inhabitants and the Public in general that notwithstanding the many false and scandalous Reports to the contrary which have and are now circulating, that no Person or Persons in the Town or Vicinity thereof are in any Way or Means infected with the contagious Disorder now prevailing in our neighbouring States.

By Order of Council.

JONATHAN ALMY, Town Clerk.
Newport, Sept. 15, 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of ABIGAIL BROWN, on the first Monday of October next (if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

A L. L. the Personal Estate that JEREMIAH BROWN, late of South-Kington died seized of, consisting of Household FURNITURE, such as Beds and Bedding, with many other valuable Articles:—Also many Articles of FARMING UTENSILS; for which Sixty Days Credit will be given with approved Security.

ELISHA R. GARDNER, V. M.
South-Kington, Sept. 12, 1798.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.)

The well-known Sloop Eagle, JOHN EARL, jun. Master,

SHE has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail the first of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, at Major Handy's Wharf, or to Gibbs & Channing. Newport, Sept. 17, 1798.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL CROSS—late of Charlestown, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to ANNE CROSS, Administratrix Charlestown Sept. 16, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by ABRAHAM R. FERRY.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, August 27, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House, lately improved by Messrs OVERING & AUGMUTY

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by Quantity, or by Retail.—Also MOLASSES, of a superior Quality, for Retailing.

FOR SALE,

A Pleasant STAND in Broad Street, containing, a Dwelling House and Barn, a Well of Water, a large Garden, containing Half an Acre of Land, adjoining Four Streets. Also, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the same. JOSEPH ALLEN.
Newport, August 20, 1798.

has, intended for this coast. It is very probable these vessels will add to our little fleet, should they venture on this coast.

By an arrival at Newburyport, who spoke the British Ship Adventure off Tiberon, we are informed that the English intend immediately to evacuate all the posts they hold in Hispaniola.

PROVIDENCE, September 19.
On Wednesday the 9th Instant was celebrated the anniversary Commencement of Rhode Island College. The professional Train was formed at usual, and at Ten o'Clock, A. M., moved to the Baptist Meeting House, escorted by Col. Burritt's Company of Cadets. After a Prayer, by the President, the following Exercises were performed:

FORENOON.

VOCAL MUSIC.

1. Salutatory Address in Latin, and an English Oration on the Importance of Science and Religion, particularly to the Youth of America—by Andrew Dexter, jun.

2. An Intermediate Oration on the Folly of Lasciviousness—by Lucius Cary.

3. First Dispute on this Question: Are capital Punishments just? Between William H. Sabin, Rhodolphus H. Williams, Washington Hathaway, and William P. Maxwell.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

4. A Dissertation, in Latin, on the Conduct of France, since the Commencement of the Revolution—by Theodore D. Foster.

5. A Dissertation on Attachments to particular Systems of Religion—by Sylvanus Waterman.

6. A Dialogue: The Bachelors—between Merrill Allen, Nathaniel Bullock, James Tallmadge, and Lucius Cary.

7. A Dissertation on the Evils of Luxury—by Alvan Underwood.

VOCAL MUSIC.

8. A Dispute on this Question: Which is the most conducive to Virtue, Adversity or Prosperity?—Between Nathaniel C. Olney, Abraham Gibbs, William E. Greene, and John Defenden.

9. An intermediate Oration on the Immorality of Brutes—by Nathaniel Bullock.

AFTERNOON.

VOCAL MUSIC.

10. A Dissertation on the Diversity of religious Opinion—by Merrill Allen.

11. An intermediate Oration on the Infirmitment of the Rights of Men—by James Tallmadge.

12. A Dialogue: The Jacobin Reformed—between John Fessenden, William E. Greene, and Otis Thompson.

VOCAL MUSIC.

13. An intermediate Oration, urging the Necessity of Religion as the only permanent Basis of Civil Government—by Otis Thompson.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College: Merrill Allen, Nathaniel Bullock, Lucius Cary, Andrew Dexter, John Fessenden, Theodore D. Foster, William E. Green, Abraham Gibbs, Washington Hathaway, William P. Maxwell, Nathaniel C. Olney, William H. Sabin, James Tallmadge, Otis Thompson, Alvan Underwood, Sylvanus Waterman, Seneca Webb, Rhodolphus H. Williams.

An Address was then delivered to the Graduates by the President.

The Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College: Eliza Fife, William Grant, Enoch Hazard, William Hart, John Jones, Brafsus Larned, John Lafcombe, Abiel Williams, John Winlow.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on Bradford Marcy.

The honorary Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen: Rev. James Wilson, Rev. Thomas Green, Dr. Benjamin Waite Case.

Matthias Burnet Tallmadge, of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem* in this.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Isaac Stillman, of New-Jersey.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Seth Padelford, of Taunton.

14. An Oration on Union, considered as the only Safety of the United States; together with the valedictory Address—by Seneca Webb.

A Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stillman concluded the Exercises of the Day.

To an Affray at Cranston, on Saturday last, Hopkins Hudson stabbed Rufus Randle with a Knife, of which Wound he died the same Evening. Mutton was committed to Goal, and on Thursday Night he attempted Suicide.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.

The Ship Huron, of New York, Captain Brown, arrived here last Friday, in 200 Days from the Isle of France.—We have been more solicitous to ascertain the real State of Affairs there, from the various and contradictory Reports heretofore in Circulation respecting the Independence of that Island.—We do not learn that there has been any formal Declaration of Independence, tho' the actual State of Things implies a virtual Independence.—It has been long known to the Public, that the Islanders have uniformly resisted the Execution of the Law for the Emancipation of Slaves.—This Line of Conduct has necessarily led to a Dis-

solution of all political Connection with France; tho' they still maintain their commercial Inter-course as usual.—In Pursuance of this System they sometime since sent off 500 French Troops to Batavia, and 200 to Tipoo Saib, and sending the Remainder to be infected with the Principles, and endeavouring to spread the D. Rines of Equality among the Slaves, they, about five Months since, embarked them on board the French Frigates there, in the Number of about 600, and sent them off to France. It appears that the Islanders do not admit any commercial Inter-course with the English, considering them as Enemies, and having formed themselves into a national Guard of about 6000, it seems probable that they will maintain their actual Independence for some Time. The same System of Policy and Line of Conduct appears to have been pursued by the Reunion, formerly Bourbon.

The Spirit of Federalism has worked Wonders, in the State of North-Carolina.—The fabulous Powers of Ophiurus are realized, in that regenerated State.—The GROVES, the HILLS, and STONES, have been animated, and seem to be accomplishing the Prediction of Mr. Paint's Patriotic Song:—

"Should Invasion impend,
"Every GROVE will defend,
"From the Hill-tops they shade, our Shores to defend."

To consider the Subject more seriously, the People of North-Carolina have merited immortal Honor by their recent Display of Patriotism.—In a Moment of profound Peace, when Government was sufficiently supported by its own Energy, the State of North-Carolina was ranked among the Opponents of its Administration; but at the Moment of an awful Crisis, when Government stood in Need of the Confidence of the People to avert its Prostration, she came forward, and nobly gave her Confidence to the Administration, and indignantly spurned the Imputation of a treasonable Attachment to a foreign Power.

* Messrs. Grove, Hill, and Stone, lately elected Representatives in Congress.

The 30th of August was observed by the Presbyterian Churches in New York, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, on Account of individual and national Sins.

An English Paper says:—"The Earl of Exeter has expunged from his Library and burnt the Works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bolingbroke, Abbe Raynal, and French Encyclopaedia."

Mr. Bellamy of Hamburg has written to the Printer of the Am. Advertiser, acknowledging himself to be the Person designated by the Letter Y. in the Despatches from the American Commissioners to their Government.

Nathaniel Smith and Stephen T. Hofner, Esqrs. of Connecticut, have declined being considered as Candidates for Representatives in the next Congress.

Number of Burials, in Philadelphia, from the 31 to the 10th Instant, inclusive—Adults 443—Children 74.

On the latter Day, the Reported Cases by 13 Physicians, for the last 43 Hours, were 176.

In New York, the Number of Burials in that City, from the 31 to the 10th Instant, amounted to 223.

At New London we are happy to learn that the Sickness abates. By the Report of the Health Committee, dated on Tuesday, there have been but three new Cases within the preceding 24 Hours.—Number of Sick, 46, 35 recovering, 4 dangerous.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.
For the Marine Corps—August 24, 1798.

CAPTAINS.
Franklin Wharton, Philadelphia, Daniel Carmack, do. Lemuel Clark, Massachusetts, George Meminger, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Hall, South Carolina. Henry A. Williams, New York. Simon W. Godder, Delaware. James Tallman, New Jersey. Rowben Lilley, Massachusetts. Diamond Colton, do. James Weaver, Rhode-Island. James James, Virginia. William Carmock, do. Lemuel Reddick, do. Jonathan Church, Connecticut.

SECOND LIEUTS.

Dyre Wynkop, Maryland. Anthony Gale, Philadelphia. Robert Rankin, Maryland. Henry Caldwell, Vermont. Josiah Reddick, jun. Virginia.

* Died August 21st.

DEATHS.—At Philadelphia, Dr. SAMUEL COOPER, and Dr. FRANCIS BOWEN SAYRE, two eminent Physicians of that City.

—Mrs. FENNO, the amiable Consort of Mr. John Fenno, Proprietor of the United States Gazette.

—At Edenton, on the 21st August, the Hon. JAMES WILSON, Esq. One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"At New-York, on the 18th Instant, of the raging Disorder in that City, after 3 Days illness, Mr. RICHARD R. SALTONSTALL, Merchant, formerly of New London. His Remains were interred in the Brick Meeting Yard.—By the Death of the above worthy Character, Society has lost one of its best Members—for he possessed every Virtue that is estimable in a Man.—Adieu! dear Shade! may the Virtues which you possessed, when here, provide you, in Eternity, a Place in the Mansions of Everlasting Bliss."

—At New London, Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, aged 33, Merchant of that City.

—Mrs. SARAH CHANNING, Wife of the Rev. Henry Channing, aged 35.

—At Stonington, Mrs. SAMUEL TABER, Merchant.

—At Haverhill, on the 16th ult. Mr. SAMUEL BILLINGS, of this Town, in the 24th Year of his Age.

—At Providence on Tuesday last, after a long Illness of the consumptive Kind, Capt. THOMAS SMART.

—At Jamestown, on the 14th Instant, after a short Illness, JOHN HOWLAND, Esq. a very respectable Inhabitant of that Town, and many Years its Representative in the General Assembly. He has left an amiable Wife, and Family to lament their irreparable Loss.

Mr. BARBER.
By inserting the following Remarks in your next Mercury you may render essential Service to your Town—at least you will oblige A CUSTOMER.

By searching into the Origin and Cause of the dreadful Calamity which has repeatedly visited, and almost desolated the Cities of Philadelphia and New York, and is now ravaging the Town of Boston and City of New London, it seems to be ascertained that, in all these Places, the Distemper has originated from putrid animal and vegetable Substances about the Wharves and Docks, long neglected and unattended to by the Neighbourhood until the pestiferous Vapours, exhaled by the hot Summer's Sun had begun to spread D. Isolation and Death among the unsuspecting Inhabitants.—Inquire of every Person lately come into this Town from New York, and they will tell you that great Quantities of Beef received into that City from the Country (some of it perhaps badly cured as it is) have been stored in their Cellars, and, for want of an Opportunity to ship it off, had become putrid, and very offensive, and as the warm Weather came on, have been thrown into the Docks; to this Source their Calamities are generally ascribed.

Inquire of the Inhabitants of New London, and they will inform you that a Quantity of Cod-Fish lay in a Store on one of their Wharves until it became extremely putrid and offensive, that a Mr. Bingham, who kept a public House hard by, with all his Family fell the 5th Victim to the Distemper, and afterwards all those Persons who had either Stores or Offices in the Neighbourhood, or whose Business led them to the House, caught the Infection; in short, you will find that from this Cause has originated all the D. Resses of this unhappy City, and further, that there has been no Instance of a Person taking the Distemper from another.

From this Statement of Facts, are not the Inhabitants of Newport loudly called upon to use their best Endeavours to guard against these threatened Evils?—Our all is at stake—our own Lives, and the Lives of our Wives and Children! Should the Distemper once prevail in this Town, its long boasted Reputation for Healthiness and Purity of Climate would be lost for ever—no more should we see Crowds of Strangers coming from the West-Indies, and Southern States, to pass the Summer Months in this, hitherto styled, Montpellier of America.—Let me then ask you, are there no Nuisances among us, from which Danger is to be apprehended?—Are there not Slaughtering Houses, which are, at Times, extremely offensive, and have been long complained of by the Neighbours?—Is there not Danger from the Dock under the Fish Market, and from the Remains of one or more Dist. Houses, from which a most disgusting noxious Effluvia has been noticed and complained of by Passers by upon the Sun breaking out hot after Showers of Rain?—Let us think of these Things before it is too late, when the Cry of, *who could have thought it?* will not avail, to stop the raging Fever.—Had New London, so lately the Residence of Health and Happiness, been apprized, Two Months past, of the Dist. case then lying in Ambush, and removed the fatal Cause in Season, all would now be well, a Stewart—a Parkin—a Colt—with many other of their 3 & 4 Characters would now live.—Think—O think, my Fellow-Townsmen, upon these Things in Time, and avert the Calamity which may at this Moment be ripening for our Destruction, and the Ruin of this pleasant Island.

CIVILS.
N. B. The following Masters of Packets caught the Infection at New York, and returned Home to Newport before they were taken sick, viz. Captains Stephen Cahoon, Jacob Adams, Thomas Bliss, Edward Peterson, and Henry Cahoon; the Three last died, and the Two last have recovered.—Although visited by their Friends and Acquaintance, as in common Cases—the Infection has not in a single Instance been communicated; and there is not One Person now down with the Disease in the Town.—Demonstration this, that the Infection is in the Air.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diploia of Newport, Sept. 17.
ENTERED,
Ship Huron, Brown, 186 of France
Sloop Sophia, Field, Providence
Eagle, Earl, New York
CLEARED,
Schooner Laura, Chase, Charleston
Brig Sally, Sprague, Dighton
Sloop Sally, Spencer, Norfolk
Polly, Gladding, Mole St. Nicholas
Liberty, Sigmond, Africa

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport feel themselves exceedingly happy, through Divine Providence, to announce to the Inhabitants and the Public in general that notwithstanding the many false and scandalous Reports to the contrary which have and are now circulating, that no Person or Persons in the Town or Vicinity thereof are in any Way or Means infected with the contagious Disorder now prevailing in our neighbouring States.

By Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, Town Clerk.
Newport, Sept. 15, '98.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of ABEL BROWN, on the first Monday of October next (if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

ALL the Personal Estate that JEREMIAH BROWN, late of South-Kingston died seized of, consisting of Household FURNITURE, such as Beds and Bedding, with many other valuable Articles:—Also many Articles of FARMING UTENSILS; for which Sixty Days Credit will be given with approved Security.

ELISHA R. GARDNER, V. M.
South King Hon, Sept. 12, 1798.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.)

The well-known Sloop Eagle, JOHN EARL, jun. Master,

SHE has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail the first of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, at Major Handy's Wharf, or to Gibbs & Channing. Newport, Sept. 17, 1798.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL CROSS, late of Charlestown, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to ANNE CROSS, Administratrix. Charlestown Sept. 16, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it.—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut-Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by ABRAHAM R. ELLERY, CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Newport, August 27, 1798.

For Sale, by THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House, lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AVERMUTY.

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or 6pgs Leaf.—Also MOLASSES, of a superior Quality, for Retailing.

FOR SALE,

A Pleasant STAND in Broad River, containing, a Dwelling House and Barn, a Well of Water, a large Garden, containing Half an Acre of Land, adjoining Four Streets.

Also, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the same.

JOSEPH ALLEN.
Newport, August 29, 1798.

MUNEO PARKE has lately returned to England, from travelling through the interior of Africa. The following is said, in a late English paper, to be THE AFRICAN SONG, on the arrival of Mr. Parke, in Africa.

AIR.
THE wind of the desert was high,
The rains made the rivers overflow,
The thunder was heard from the sky,
And the wild beasts were roaring below.
CHORUS.
The white man came over the sea,
A good sign at the terrible sound;
Then laid his hands under a tree,
And rested his head on the ground.

AIR.
Despairing he wept and he sigh'd,
As we found him all weak and forlorn;
No Mother his milk to provide,
No Wife to make bread of his corn.
CHORUS.
Then let us in pity unite,
To soften his woes, if we can;
—What tho' he be ugly and white,
My comrade, he still is a MAN!

* This is a curious allusion to the state of cannibals in savage life in which the women perform all the domestic duties.—It is almost literal from Parke's report of the song actually sung.

A N S W E R
Of the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the ADDRESS of the BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for this respectful address. The existence of the independence of any nation cannot be more grossly attacked, the sovereign rights of a country cannot be more offensively violated, than by a refusal to receive Ambassadors sent as Ministers of explanation and concord;—especially if such refusal is accompanied with public and notorious circumstances of deliberate indignity, insult and contempt. Indiscriminate depredations on our commerce, grounded on the contemptuous opinion, that we are a divided, defenceless and mercenary people, are not to be regarded as aggravated provocations offered to a face of a whole nation as the former. I rejoice that you indignantly feel; that you dare resist; and that you hope to vindicate the injured and insulted character of our common country. When friendship becomes insult, or is permitted only on terms, dictated and imposed, it becomes an intolerable yoke, and it is time to shake it off. Better at once to become generous enemies than maintain a delusive and precarious connexion with such insidious friends.

Whatever pretence the French people, or a French Prince of the blood with his train, or a combination of families of the first quality, with officers of the army, had for their efforts for the annihilation of the monarchy: We certainly, far from being under any obligation, had no right or excuse to interfere for their assistance. If, by the collateral progress of the monarchy, you mean the nobility and the clergy, what has followed the annihilation of them? All their revenues have been seized, and appropriated by another prop of the old monarchy, the army;—and the nation is become, as all other nations of Europe are becoming, a congregation of soldiers and clerics. The French Revolution has ever been incomprehensible to me; the substance of all that I can understand of it is, that one of the pillars of the ancient monarchy, that is the army, has fallen upon the other two, the nobility and clergy, and broken them both down; the building has fallen of course; and this pillar is now the complete ruin. The military spirit, has swallowed that of Aton, and all the rest.

If the example should be followed through Europe, when the officers of the armies begin to quarrel with one another—five hundred years more of bloody wars, may succeed.—If the French, therefore, will become the enemies of all mankind, by forcing all nations to follow their example, in the subversion of all the political, religious, and social institutions, which men, experience, and freedom, have founded, they ought to be opposed by every country, that has any pretensions to principle, spirit, or patriotism.

Floating batteries, and wooden walls, have been my favourite system of warfare and defence for this country, for three and twenty years. I have had very little success in seeking safety at. At the present moment, however, Americans in general, cultivate as well as merchants and mariners, begin to look to that source of security and protection; and your assistance will have great influence and effect, in extending the opinion in theory, and in introducing and establishing the practice.

Your kind wishes for my life and health, demand my most respectful and affectionate gratitude; and the return of my sincere prayers for the health and happiness of the Marine Society at B. R., as well as for the security and prosperity of the military and commercial interests of the United States, in which yours is included.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Sept. 7, 1798.

Just Received, and to be Sold by the Publisher of a new Copy of the Reverend Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAITH, May 9th, 1798.
Printed at the printing solicitation of those who heard it.

TO BE LET (together or in Divisions) and Possession given on the first Day of November next, A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houses and Stables, situate upon Thames street. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM HILLERY, jun. or of W. MARCHANT.
Sept. 3, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, cheap for Cash, A SMALL FARM, lying in South Kingston, in the County of Washington, containing 55 Acres, with a good Dwelling House Barn, Orchard, and many other Conveniences, &c. thereon. Any Person inclining to purchase and wishing to see the above Premises, may call on STEPHEN WATSON, jun. of North Kingston.
September 1, 1798.

New Goods.
John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

HOLMES, WEAVER,
Cabinet and CHAIR-MAKER,
informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most finished Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALES EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.
JOB CHAMBERLAIN.
Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

To be Sold, by William Douglass,
At his Shop, in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Mullin).
50 Weight of the best Essence of Spruce, A's, a general and good Assortment of West India Goods, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.
Newport, 24th July, 1798.

JOHN BOURS, INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.
Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by Simeon Martin, SIXTY Hogheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses, 15 Hogheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof, 1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt, Coffee by the Barrel, Cotton, by the Bag;—and, TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.
Newport, May 28, 1798.

Thomas Green At the BUCK, near the Red Marker, Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!—And, N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly requests those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

John Adams, Leather-Dresser and Glover, Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves;

where he continues to carry on the Leather Dressing Business, in its various Branches. He keeps constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for wadding; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

To be Sold, by SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD, WEST INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel. BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel. Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hoghead or Barrel. Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel. Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel. Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound. Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION. A Schooner of 6s Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a tall Sailer, and fit for a Packet: One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice. Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, cheap for Cash. He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island— H Y S O N, Young Hyson, Su-chong, and Bohea TEA S, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Hail, or Quarter Chests. China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, per Box. Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp. Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions Spike Rods and Iron Hoops. Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hoghead. Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt. New-England Rum, by the Hoghead, or Cargo, on short Notice. 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity. Superfine and fine Flour. Tar, Pitch, salt, &c.

For SALE, by John Handy, At his Store, on his Wharf, ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity. A L S O, A few Barrels brown SUGAR: John Baker Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf. BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof. West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon. New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon. Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon. Brown Sugar by the Barrel. White Spanish Flote by Do. Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine. Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb. A general Assortment of Glass Ware. Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting best painted, enamel'd, pencil and common Dishes. An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, a Variety of other Articles, the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

ATTENTION! RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in New Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where a Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage. The Term of Enlistment will be Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—Monthly Pay to Artificers (such Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blsmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Mechanics 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars.—The Clothing is complete. Provif good, and a large Allowance.—It is unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, will be healed free from Expence, it wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT. W. LITTLEFIELD, Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers. Newport, July 30th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY ELISHA LAWTON A QUANTITY of excelsior SOAL LEATHER, taken by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of this Town.

Mr. MUNRO PARKER has lately returned to England, from travelling through the interior of Africa. The following is said, in a late English paper, to be THE AFRICAN SONG, on the arrival of Mr. Parker, in Africa.

AIR.
THE wind of the desert was high,
The rains made the rivers overflow,
The thunder was heard from the sky,
And the wild beasts were roaring below.

CHORUS.
The white men come over the sea,
Glad as light at the terrible sound;
Then laid his limbs under a tree,
And rested his head on the ground.

AIR.
Despairing he wept and he sigh'd,
As we found him all weak and forlorn;
No Mother his milk to provide,
No Wife to make bread of his corn.
CHORUS.
Then let us in pity unite,
To soften his woes, if we can;
—What tho' he be ugly and white,
My comrade, he still is a MAN!

* This is a curious allusion to the state of manners in Savage life, in which the women perform all the domestic duties.—It is almost literal from Parker's report of the song actually sung.

ANSWER
Of the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the ADDRESS of the BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for this respectful address. The existence of the independence of any nation cannot be more grossly attacked, the sovereign rights of a country cannot be more offensively violated, than by a refusal to receive Ambassadors sent as Ministers of explanation and concord;—especially if such refusal is accompanied with public and notorious circumstances of deliberate indignity, insult and contempt. Indiscriminate depredations on our commerce, grounded on the contemptuous opinion, that we are a divided, defenceless and mercenary people, are not so egregious and aggravated a provocation offered to a face of a whole nation as the former. I rejoice that you indignantly feel; that you dare resist; and that you hope to vindicate the injured and insulted character of our common country. When friendship becomes insult, or is permitted only on terms, dictated and imposed, it becomes an intolerable yoke, and it is time to shake it off. Better at once to become generous enemies than maintain a delusive and precarious connexion with such insidious friends.

Whatever pretence the French people, or a French Prince of the blood with his train, or a combination of families of the first quality, with officers of the army, had for their efforts, for the annihilation of the monarchy: We certainly, far from being under any obligation, had no right or excuse to interfere for their assistance. If, by the collateral props of the monarchy, you mean the nobility and the clergy, what has followed the annihilation of them? All their revenues have been seized, and appropriated by another prop of the old monarchy, the army;—and the nation is become, as all other nations of Europe are becoming, if French principles and systems prevail, a congregation of soldiers and clergy. The French Revolution has ever been incomprehensible to me; the substance of all that I can understand of it is, that one of the pillars of the ancient monarchy, that is the army, has fallen upon the other two, the nobility and clergy, and broken them both down; the building has fallen of course; and this pillar is now the whole edifice. The military spirit, has swallowed that of Aaron, and all the rest.

If the example should be followed through Europe, when the officers of the armies begin to quarrel with one another—five hundred years more of Barons wars, may succeed.—If the French, therefore, will become the enemies of all mankind, by forcing all nations to follow their example, in the subversion of all the political, religious, and social institutions, which time, experience, and freedom, have sanctioned, they ought to be opposed by every country, that has any pretensions to principle, spirit, or patriotism.

Flooding batteries, and wooden walls, have been my favourite system of warfare and defence for this country, for three and twenty years. I have had very little success in making profits. At the present moment, however, Americans in general, cultivators as well as merchants and mariners, begin to look to that source of security and protection; and your assistance will have great influence and effect, in extending the opinion in theory, and in introducing and establishing the practice.

Your kind wishes for my life and health, demand my most respectful and affectionate gratitude; and the return of my sincere prayers for the health and happiness of the Marine Society at Boston, as well as for the security and prosperity of the military and commercial marine of the United States, in which yours is included.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Sept. 7, 1798.

Just Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr. THAYER'S DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAITH, May 9th, 1798.

Printed at the pressing solicitation of those who heard it.

TO BE LET (together or in Divisions) and Possession given on the first Day of November next, A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houses and Stables, situate upon Thames-street. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, cheap for Cash, A SMALL FARM, lying in South Kingston, in the County of Washington, containing 55 Acres, with a good Dwelling House Barn, Orchard, and many other Conveniences, &c. thereon.

Any Person inclining to purchase and wishing to see the above Premises, may call on STEPHEN WATSON, jun. of North Kingston.

September 1, 1798.

New Goods.
John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

HOLMES, WEAVER,

on the CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER, informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

FOR SALE, THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

JOB CHAMBERLON.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

To be Sold, by William Douglass, At his Shop, in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.

50 Weight of the best Essence of Spruce, Also, a general and good Assortment of West India GOODS, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

JOHN BOURS, Gibbs & Channing

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE, INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by Simeon Martin, SIXTY Hogheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses, 15 Hogheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof, 1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt, Coffee by the Barrel, Cotton, by the Bag;—and, TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

Thomas Green At the BUCK, near the Red Marker, Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!—And, N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly requests those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

John Adams, Leather-Dresser and Glover, Respectfully informs the Public, THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He keeps constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for wetting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

To be Sold, by SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD, WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel. BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel. Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hoghead or Barrel. Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel. Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel. Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound. Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION. A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a 1st Sailer, and fit for a Packet: One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, cheap for Cash. He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Su-chong, and Bohea TEA S, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests. China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, per Box. Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp. Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions Spike Rods and Iron Hoops. Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hoghead. Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt. New-England Rum, by the Hoghead, or Cargo, on short Notice. 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity. Superfine and fine Flour. Tar, Pitch, salt, &c.

For SALE, by John Handy, At his Store, on his Wharf, ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO, A few Barrels brown SUGAR! John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof. West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon. New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon. Brown Sugar by the Barrel. White Spanish Flote by Do. Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine. Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb. A general Assortment of Glass Ware, Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes. Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

ATTENTION! RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage.—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars.—The Clothing is complete. Provisions good, and a large Allowance.—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT. W. LITTLEFIELD, Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers. Newport, July 30th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY ELISHA LAWTON, A QUANTITY of excellent SOAL LEATHER, tanned by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of this Town.